

AGRICULTURAL ALMANAC:

OR THE

New-York and Upper-Canada Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1822:

Being the second after BISSEXTILE or LEAP YEAR; the
twenty-second of the 19th Century.

Calculated for the Meridian of YORK, Upper-Canada,
Latitude, $43^{\circ} 27' 16''$ North—Longitude, $79^{\circ} 18'$
West, from London; and will serve without any es-
sential variation for any part of Upper-Canada, or of
the Western District of the State of New-York.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATION BY
LOUD & WILMARTH.

This Almanac contains many useful articles on the
subject of Agriculture and Domestic Economy,
which will be found highly useful and interest-
ing to Farmers.—Also, many new and in-
teresting Pieces, Anecdotes, &c.



ROCHESTER N. Y.

PRINTED BY E. PECK & Co.

A great discount will be made to wholesale purchasers.

The glass must be placed on a solid table, or something not liable to be agitated, the windows and doors exactly closed, that the wind may not disturb the operation. These dispositions being made, fill the glass with clear water, and throw in about two spoonfuls of the ashes, which will soon be precipitated to the bottom, and leave the water transparent: you then wait with patience the moment of the equinox. At the moment the sun ascends to our hemisphere, or descends from it, the ashes will rise from the bottom of the glass, and render the water turbid, as though an invisible hand had shaken it.

This experiment, as curious as easy, offers to philosophers a great subject of meditation, and those of them who may assure themselves of its truth, will, in accounting for it, draw forth principles more luminous and fruitful in useful knowledge, than the analogy of the electrical fire with that of thunder.—*Am. Far.*



The late Sir George Staunton informed a friend that he had visited a man in India who had committed a murder, and, in order not only to save his life, but what was of much more consequence, his *cast*, he submitted to the penalty imposed: this was, that he should sleep for seven years on a bed-stead without any mattress, the surface of which was studded with points of iron, resembling nails, but not so sharp as to penetrate the flesh. Sir George saw him in the fifth year of his probation, and his skin was then like the hide of a rhinoceros, but more callous; at that time, however, he could sleep comfortably on his "*bed of thorns*," and remarked, that at the expiration of the term of his sentence, he should most probably continue that system from choice, which he had been obliged to adopt from necessity.



Oriental Wit.—As a woman was walking, a man looked at, and followed her; "why," said she, "do you follow me?" "Because I have fallen in love with you"—"Why so? my sister who is coming after, is much handsomer than I am—go and make love to her." The man turned back, and saw a woman with an ugly face, and being greatly displeased returned and said, "why did you tell me a story?" The woman answered, "neither did you tell the truth, for if you are in love with me, why did you look for another woman?"

An advertisement lately appeared in a West-India paper, offering a high premium for a substitute to be hanged, in the room of a gentleman ordered for execution.



Full ☉ 7th, 10h. 37m. morn. New ☾ 23d, 0h. 16m. morn.
 Last Q 15th, 0h. 28m. morn. First Q 30th, 1h. 40m. morn.

M.	w.	Aspects, Weather, &c.	☾ p	☉ R	☉ S	R ☾ S	☾ sou.
1	tues	Circum 7*s so. 8 56 Fair	Υ	7 33	4 27	0 26	6 36
2	wed	☉ sl cl 4m and pleasant	♄	7 33	4 27	1 43	7 29
3	thur	☾ lat 5° n for the	♄	7 32	4 28	3 02	8 28
4	frid	☾ in perigee season.	♄	7 32	4 29	4 22	9 27
5	satu	☾ runs high Now	♄	7 31	4 30	5 39	10 30
6	F	Epiphany 7*s so 8 30 cold,	♄	7 30	4 30	6 47	11 33
7	mon	♄ & ♀ so 6 5 very bright	♄	7 30	4 30	rise	morn
8	tues	Spica ris 12 40 moon light	♄	7 29	4 31	5 52	0 33
9	wed	7*s so 8 16 with snow.	♄	7 28	4 32	7 05	1 28
10	thur	♄ stat ☐ ♀ ☉ ☾ in ♄	♄	7 28	4 32	8 15	2 18
11	frid	☐ ♄ ☉ Cloudy, but	♄	7 27	4 33	9 20	3 4
12	satu	☉ slo clk 8m quite	♄	7 26	4 34	10 21	3 46
13	F	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	♄	7 26	4 34	11 22	4 25
14	mon	Peace ratified by cong 1784	♄	7 25	4 35	morn	5 5
15	tues	7*s so 7 50 cold	♄	7 24	4 36	0 25	5 46
16	wed	☾ in apogee ☾ lat 5° so	♄	7 23	4 37	1 28	6 30
17	thur	☉ slow clock 10m. Some	♄	7 22	4 38	2 31	7 14
18	frid	♀ sets 8 35 snow.	♄	7 21	4 39	3 34	8 2
19	satu	☾ runs low ♀ sets 8 35	♄	7 20	4 40	4 36	8 54
20	F	2d Sund aft Epiph ☉ ent =	♄	7 19	4 41	5 34	9 46
21	mon	7*s so 7 25 No	♄	7 19	4 41	6 26	10 40
22	tues	Sup. ☉ ♀ ☉ thaw	♄	7 18	4 42	7 9	11 34
23	wed	Arcturus ris 10 35 yet.	♄	7 17	4 43	sets	even
24	thur	☾ in ♄ Cold, with	♄	7 16	4 44	6 37	1 16
25	frid	Conver. St Paul. flurries	♄	7 15	4 45	7 49	2 2
26	satu	♄ so 4 52 of snow.	♄	7 13	4 47	9 0	2 50
27	F	3d Sund aft Epiph or rain.	Υ	7 12	4 48	10 10	3 35
28	mon	Spica ris 11 20	Υ	7 11	4 49	11 25	4 24
29	tues	☾ lat 5° n. Good sleighing.	Υ	7 10	4 50	morn	5 15
30	wed	K. Charles I. martyr	♄	7 8	4 52	0 42	6 10
31	thur	☾ in perig. about this time.	♄	7 7	4 53	1 58	7 7



Full ☉ 6th, 0h. 11m. morn. New ☾ 21st, 2h. 25m. after.
 Last Q 13th, 9h. 56m. after. First Q 28th, 9h. 3m. morn.

M.	W.	Aspects, Weather, &c.	☾ p	☉ R	☉ S	R ☾ S	☾ sou.				
1	frid	☾ lat 5° n <i>Somewhat</i>	Π	7	6	4	54	3	13	8	9
2	satu	Pur. of B. V. M. ☾ r high	Π	7	5	4	55	4	25	9	12
3	F	Septuagesima Sunday	☿	7	4	4	56	5	28	10	12
4	mon	Sirius so 9 21 <i>cloudy,</i>	☿	7	3	4	57	6	18	11	7
5	tues	Sirius so 9 17 <i>with</i>	Ω	7	2	4	58	6	53	11	57
6	wed	☾ in ♀ <i>snow.</i>	Ω	7	1	4	59	<i>rise</i>		<i>morn</i>	
7	thur	♃ set 10 42 <i>It may rain,</i>	♃	7	0	5	0	6	56	0	48
8	frid	Spica ris 10 35 <i>if the</i>	♃	6	58	5	2	8	0	1	31
9	satu	7*s set 1 31 <i>wind is S.W.</i>	♃	6	57	5	3	9	5	2	13
10	F	Sexagesima Sunday	♄	6	55	5	5	10	9	2	54
11	mon	Ald set 1 48 ☉ sl cl 14½m	♄	6	54	5	6	11	11	3	36
12	tues	☾ lat 5° so	♄	6	52	5	8	<i>morn</i>		4	19
13	wed	☾ in apogee <i>Bad wea-</i>	♄	6	51	5	9	0	15	5	3
14	thur	Valentine. <i>ther.</i>	♃	6	50	5	10	1	19	5	51
15	frid	Sirius so 8 42 <i>Cloudy</i>	♃	6	48	5	12	2	20	6	41
16	satu	☾ runs low <i>and snowy.</i>	♃	6	47	5	13	3	21	7	33
17	F	Trinity Sunday. ♀ stat	♃	6	46	5	14	4	14	8	26
18	mon	☉ enters ♄ <i>Now</i>	♄	6	45	5	15	5	1	9	20
19	tues	Shrove Tues ♃ gr. elong.	♄	6	44	5	16	5	41	10	13
20	wed	Ash Wed. Great snow 1717	♄	6	42	5	18	6	12	11	4
21	thur	☉ eclips. visible. ☾ in Ω	♄	6	40	5	20	<i>sets</i>		<i>even</i>	
22	frid	Wash'n born 1732. <i>look</i>	♄	6	38	5	22	6	44	0	40
23	satu	7*s set 0 37 morn. <i>for</i>	Υ	6	37	5	23	7	59	1	30
24	F	1st S. in Lent. St. Matthias.	Υ	6	35	5	25	9	13	2	19
25	mon	☾ in perigee <i>warm and</i>	♃	6	34	5	26	10	30	3	10
26	tues	♀ stat. ☾ lat. 5° 1' n.	♃	6	33	5	27	11	49	4	5
27	wed	<i>pleasant weather.</i>	Π	6	32	5	28	<i>morn</i>		5	3
28	thur	Spica rises 9 10 <i>Cloudy</i>	Π	6	31	5	29	1	7	6	5

Venus will be evening star till 9th March, from thence morning star till Dec. 23d, then evening star the rest of the year.



Full ☉ 7th, 3h. 25m. after. New ☾ 23d, 1h. 59m. morn.
 Last ♀ 15th, 6h. 9m. after. First ♀ 29th, 4h. 55m. after.

m.	w.	Aspects, Weather, &c.	☾ p	☉ R	☉ S	R & S	☾ sou.
1	frid	David ☾ runs high Cold	♁ 6	28	5	32	2 20 7 6
2	satu	Ald set 12 35 <i>N.W.</i> wind	♁ 6	26	5	34	3 21 8 6
3	F	2d sund in Lent Cloudy,	♁ 6	24	5	36	4 12 9 3
4	mon	☉ slow clock 12 min and	♁ 6	23	5	37	4 52 9 55
5	tues	Sir so 7 40 rain or	♁ 6	22	5	38	5 25 10 43
6	wed	☾ in ♄ snow.	♁ 8	20	5	40	5 49 11 28
7	thur	♃ set 9 23 Clears up	♁ 6	19	5	41	rise morn
8	frid	Inf. ♂ ♀ ☉ warm.	♁ 6	18	5	42	6 55 0 11
9	satu	Inf. ♂ ♀ ☉ Spi ris 8 47	♁ 6	16	5	44	7 59 0 53
10	F	3d sund in Lent Pleasant	♁ 6	15	5	45	9 3 1 35
11	mon	☾ lat 5° so for several	♁ 6	13	5	47	10: 7 2 18
12	tues	Gregory martyr ☾ in apog	♁ 6	11	5	49	11 10 3 2
13	wed	☉ slow clock 10m 5 days.	♁ 6	10	5	50	morn 3 49
14	thur	Sir sets 11 56	♁ 6	8	5	52	0 13 4 37
15	frid	☾ runs low Now look for	♁ 6	7	5	53	1 12 5 27
16	satu	7*s set 11 19 cold, per-	♁ 6	5	5	55	2 7 6 19
17	F	4th sund in Lent Boston	♁ 6	4	5	56	2 58 7 13
18	mon	Sir set 11 40 [evac. 1776	♁ 6	2	5	58	3 37 8 6
19	tues	♃ sets 8 53 haps	♁ 6	1	5	59	4 14 8 57
20	wed	Great fire in Boston ☾ in ♁	♁ 6	0	6	0	4 41 9 47
21	thur	☉ ent ♃ ♀ stationary	♁ 5	58	6	2	5 9 10 36
22	frid	Ald set 11 22 snow.	♁ 5	57	6	3	5 33 11 25
23	satu	7*s set 10 56 Cold nights,	♁ 5	56	6	4	sets even
24	F	5th sund in Lent ☾ in per	♁ 5	54	6	6	8 19 1 7
25	mon	Ann of B V M but pleas-	♁ 5	53	6	7	9 40 2 3
26	tues	☾ lat 5° n ant days.	♁ 5	51	6	9	11 2 3 1
27	wed	7*s set 10 39 Fair and	♁ 5	50	6	10	morn 4 4
28	thur	☉ ♃ ☉ ☾ runs high	♁ 5	49	6	11	0 17 5 6
29	frid	☉ slow clock 5m cold.	♁ 5	47	6	13	1 22 6 9
30	satu	♀ station Sir sets 10 56	♁ 5	45	6	15	2 18 7 7
31	F	6th sund in L or Palm sund	♁ 5	44	6	16	3 2 8 1

1822.—4th Mo. APRIL, begins on *Monday*, bath 30 days.



Full ☉ 6th, 7n. 33m. morn. New ☾ 21st, 11h. 8m. morn.
 Last Q 14th, 11h. 33m. morn. First Q 28th, 2h. 8m. morn.

M.	w	Aspects, Weather, &c.	☾	p	☉ R	☉ S	R ☾ S	☾ sou.
1	mon	♁ stationary	Cold	Ω	5 43	6 17	3 34	8 48
2	tues	☾ in ♄	northwest	Ω	5 41	6 19	4 0	9 34
3	wed	Ald set 10 39	wind	♁	5 40	6 20	4 22	10 16
4	thur	St Ambrose ♃ gr elong		♁	5 39	6 21	4 43	10 58
5	frid	Good Friday	Perhaps	♁	5 38	6 22	5 2	11 40
6	satu	Sirius sets 10 30	snow or	♁	5 36	6 24	rise	morn
7	F	Easter Day	rain	♁	5 35	6 25	8 3	0 22
8	mon	Easter Monday ☾ lat 5° s		♁	5 33	6 27	9 8	1 4
9	tues	Easter Tuesday ☾ in apog		♁	5 32	6 28	10 12	1 51
10	wed	7*s set 9 50		♁	5 30	6 30	11 12	2 40
11	thur	♁ stationary ☾ runs low		♁	5 28	6 32	morn	3 29
12	frid	Ald set 10 6		♁	5 27	6 33	0 6	4 20
13	satu		Frequent	♁	5 25	6 35	0 57	5 12
14	F	1st sund aft Eas.	showers,	♁	5 23	6 37	1 40	6 4
15	mon	Sir set 10 3	with some	♁	5 22	6 38	2 18	6 55
16	tues	☾ in Ω ☉ & cl together		♁	5 20	6 40	2 48	7 44
17	wed		snow	♁	5 19	6 41	3 14	8 32
18	thur	7*s set 9 29	Now clear	♁	5 18	6 42	3 38	9 20
19	frid		and pleasant	♁	5 16	6 44	4 0	10 8
20	satu	☉ enters ♃	♁ h ☉	Υ	5 15	6 45	4 27	11 0
21	F	2d sund aft Eas. ☾ in perig		Υ	5 14	6 46	sets	even
22	mon	☾ lat 5° n	Now look for	♁	5 12	6 48	8 39	0 52
23	tues	St. Geo.		♁	5 11	6 49	10 2	1 55
24	wed	Eas term begins ☾ run high		♁	5 10	6 50	11 16	3 0
25	thur	St Mark	rain	♁	5 8	6 52	morn	4 5
26	frid	Reg so 7 44	☉ fas cl 2m	♁	5 7	6 53	0 19	5 7
27	satu		Expect it to be quite	♁	5 6	6 54	1 8	6 4
28	F	3d sund aft East	stormy	Ω	5 5	6 55	1 42	6 53
29	mon	☾ in ♄		Ω	5 4	6 56	2 9	7 40
30	tues	Reg so 7 29	Pleasant	♁	5 3	6 57	2 33	8 22



Full ☉ 5th, 11h. 43m. after. | New ☾ 20th, 6h. 33m. after.
 Last Q 14th, 1h. 13m. morn. | First Q 27th, 1h. 11 m. after.

M.	w.	Aspects, Weather, &c.	☾ p	☉ R	☉ S	R ☾ S	☾ sou.
1	wed	St Philip and St James	♊	5 26	58	2 53	9 4
2	thur	Spica so 10 37 ♀ 45' ♄	♌	5 16	59	3 13	9 45
3	frid	Inven of the cross <i>Remains</i>	♌	5 07	0	3 32	10 26
4	satu	♄ ♃ ☉ <i>pleasant, but</i>	♌	4 58	7 2	3 53	11 8
5	F	4th sund aft Easter <i>look</i>	♍	4 57	7 3	<i>rise</i>	<i>morn</i>
6	mon	John evang ante ☾ in ap	♍	4 55	7 5	8 9	0 41
7	tues	☽ ris 3 8 morn <i>for rain</i>	♎	4 54	7 6	9 9	1 30
8	wed	Sir sets 8 34 <i>May snow</i>	♎	4 52	7 8	10 8	2 21
9	thur	☾ runs low ☾ lat 4° so	♎	4 51	7 9	11 0	3 12
10	frid	Spica so 10 6 <i>Now fair</i>	♏	4 50	7 10	11 42	4 3
11	satu	Ald set 8 16 <i>and growing</i>	♏	4 49	7 11	<i>morn</i>	4 53
12	F	5th sund aft Eas or rog sun	♐	4 48	7 12	0 20	5 42
13	mon	☾ in ♍ <i>for several</i>	♐	4 47	7 13	0 51	6 29
14	tues	Sup ☉ ♀ ☉ <i>days</i>	♐	4 46	7 14	1 18	7 14
15	wed	Spica so 9 46 ☉ f cl 4 m	♑	4 45	7 15	1 40	8 1
16	thur	Ascen day or holy thursd	♑	4 44	7 16	2 0	8 49
17	frid	Princess of Wales born	♒	4 43	7 17	2 26	9 40
18	satu	<i>South wind and</i>	♒	4 42	7 18	2 50	10 36
19	F	Dark day 1780 ☽ gr elon	♓	4 41	7 19	3 18	11 36
20	mon	Columb di 1506 ☾ lat 5 n	♓	4 40	7 20	<i>sets</i>	<i>even</i>
21	tues	☉ ent ♀ ☾ in perigee	♓	4 39	7 21	8 54	0 41
22	wed	☾ runs high <i>pleasant</i>	♓	4 38	7 22	10 0	1 48
23	thur	Ald set 7 30 <i>Fine weath-</i>	♓	4 37	7 23	10 52	2 52
24	frid	Arc so 10 4 <i>er, but</i>	♓	4 36	7 24	11 35	3 52
25	satu	☽ ♄ ☉ <i>soon comes</i>	♓	4 36	7 24	<i>morn</i>	4 47
26	F	Whit-sunday ☾ in ♉ <i>rain</i>	♓	4 35	7 25	0 9	5 37
27	mon	Whit-monday <i>Per-</i>	♓	4 34	7 26	0 34	6 21
28	tues	Whit-tuesday <i>haps thun-</i>	♓	4 34	7 26	0 56	7 4
29	wed	K Charles II restored <i>der</i>	♓	4 34	7 26	1 17	7 44
30	thur	Spica 8 44 <i>in some</i>	♌	4 33	7 27	1 36	8 26
31	frid	<i>places</i>	♌	4 32	7 28	1 55	9 6

1822.—6th Mo. JUNE, begins on Saturday, half 30 days.



Full ☉ 4th, 3h. 14m. after. New ☾ 19th, 1h. 23m. moru.
 Last ♀ 12th, 1h. 6m. morn. First ♀ 26th, 2h. 19m. morn.

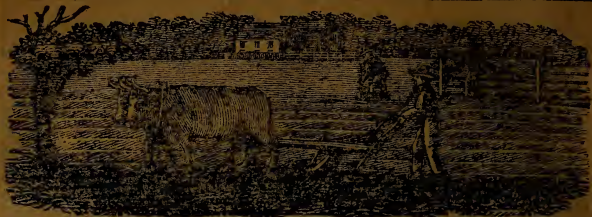
M.	W.	Aspects, Weather, &c.	☾ p	☉ H	☉ S	R ☾ S	☾ sou.
1	satu	♃ sets 12 39 ♀ ris 2 30	♍	4 32	7 28	2 16	9 50
2	F	Trinity sund ☾ lat 5 1 s	♍	4 31	7 29	2 43	10 37
3	mon	☾ in apog Looks some	♍	4 31	7 29	3 12	11 26
4	tues	K Geo III born 1738	♆	4 30	7 30	rise	morn
5	wed	☾ runs low like rain	♆	4 29	7 31	8 52	1 6
6	thur	☉ fast clock 2m and will	♁	4 29	7 31	9 38	1 58
7	frid	Spi so 8 17 soon come	♁	4 29	7 32	10 16	2 48
8	satu	Now rain	♁	4 28	7 32	10 47	3 35
9	F	1st sund aft Trin ☾ in ♀	♁	4 28	7 32	11 14	4 21
10	mon	with thun-	♁	4 27	7 33	11 38	5 7
11	tues	St. Barnabas	♂	4 26	7 34	morn	5 52
12	wed	7*s rise 2 40 ♀ 11' so of ♄	♂	4 26	7 34	0 1	6 37
13	thur	♀ rises 2 15 der	♃	4 26	7 34	0 23	7 25
14	frid	Clears up	♃	4 26	7 34	0 43	8 16
15	satu	☾ lat 5° n	♃	4 26	7 34	1 7	9 13
16	F	2d sund aft Trin ♄ gr elon	♃	4 25	7 35	1 38	10 15
17	mon	St Alban	♄	4 25	7 35	2 20	11 21
18	tues	☾ in perigee ☾ runs high	♄	4 24	7 36	3 10	even
19	wed	Arctu so 8 15 Pleasant	♄	4 24	7 36	sets	0 27
20	thur	Longest days 15h 12m	♄	4 24	7 36	9 25	1 30
21	frid	☉ enters ♄ for some	♄	4 24	7 36	10 1	2 29
22	satu	☾ in ♃ time but	♄	4 24	7 36	10 29	3 22
23	F	3d sund after Trin you	♄	4 24	7 36	10 53	4 12
24	mon	Nativity of St John Baptist	♁	4 24	7 36	11 12	4 53
25	tues	♀ rise 2 2 may look	♁	4 24	2 36	11 33	5 35
26	wed	Arctu so 7 49 for a cold	♁	4 24	7 36	11 53	6 17
27	thur	8 ♄ ☉ rain at this time	♁	4 25	7 35	morn	6 57
28	frid	☾ lat 5° so ♀ 90½' so of ♃	♍	4 25	7 35	0 14	7 42
29	satu	St Peter ☾ in apogee	♍	4 26	7 34	0 38	8 28
30	F	4th sund aft Trin ♄ stat	♍	4 27	7 33	1 7	9 15

1822.—7th Mo JULY, begins on *Monday*, hath 31 days.



Full ☉ 4th, 5h. 45m. morn. | New ☾ 18th, 8h. 52m. morn.
 Last Q 11th, 5h. 58m. after. | First Q 25th, 5h. 38m. after.

☾	w.	Aspects, Weather, &c	☾ p	☉ R	☉ S	R ☾ S	☾ sou.
1	mon	♃ sets 11 6	Still	♄	4 27	7 33	1 41 10 5
2	tues	Visit of B V M ☾ runs low		♄	4 27	7 33	2 21 10 56
3	wed	Lyra so 11 41	showery	♃	4 27	7 33	3 9 11 48
4	thur	Trans of St Mar	Am Ind	♃	4 28	7 32	rise morn
5	frid	☉ slow clock 4m	Wet	♃	4 28	7 32	8 45 1 28
6	satu	☾ in Ω	weather yet, if	♃	4 29	7 31	9 12 2 15
7	F	5th sund aft Trin	the signs	♃	4 29	7 31	9 37 3 0
8	mon	Spica set 11 32	fail	♃	4 30	7 30	10 0 3 45
9	tues	7*s ris 1 2	not	♃	4 30	7 30	10 19 4 29
10	wed	Colum born in Genoa 1447		♃	4 31	7 29	10 42 5 16
11	thur	Lyra so 11 10	Changea-	♃	4 31	7 29	11 5 6 4
12	frid	☉ slow clock 5m	ble	♃	4 32	7 28	11 33 6 57
13	satu	Inf ♂ ♀ ☉	weather and	♃	4 33	7 27	morn 7 55
14	F	6th sund aft Trin	☾ lat 5 n	♃	4 34	7 26	0 7 8 57
15	mon	7*s ris 33m morn	may be	♃	4 34	7 26	0 52 10 3
16	tues	☾ in perig	☾ runs high	♃	4 35	7 25	1 49 11 6
17	wed	Lyra so 10 44	more fair	♃	4 36	7 24	2 55 11 59
18	thur	Mahomet di 634	aged 64	♃	4 36	7 24	sets even
19	frid	☾ in ♀	The weather is	♃	4 37	7 23	8 18 1 3
20	satu	Spica set 10 42	not set-	♃	4 38	7 22	8 45 1 53
21	F	7th sund aft Trin	led fair	♃	4 39	7 21	9 9 2 41
22	mon	Magdalen	yet in this	♃	4 40	7 20	9 30 3 26
23	tues	☉ ent Ω	longitude but	♃	4 41	7 19	9 50 4 8
24	wed	♀ stationary	changeable	♃	4 41	7 19	10 11 4 50
25	thur	St James	Dog days begin	♃	4 42	7 18	10 35 5 33
26	frid	St Anne ♀ ris 1 54	bad	♃	4 43	7 17	11 4 6 19
27	satu	☾ in apogee	weather	♃	4 44	7 16	11 34 7 6
28	F	8th sund after Trin	for	♄	4 45	7 15	morn 7 56
29	mon	☾ runs low	haying all	♄	4 46	7 14	0 15 8 48
30	tues		this month	♄	4 47	7 13	1 0 9 38
31	wed	☉ slow clock 6m		♃	4 48	7 12	1 55 10 30



Full ☉ 2d, 7h. 8m. after. | New ☾ 16th, 6h. 8m. after.
 Last ♀ 9th, 11h. 10m. after. | First ♀ 24th, 10h. 57m. morn.

m.	w.	Aspects, Weather, &c.	☽ p	☉ R	☉ S	R ☽ S	☽ sor
1	thur	Lamas day <i>Fair if wind</i>	♃	4 49	7 11	2 55	11 21
2	frid	☽ in Ω <i>☾ ecl partly visib</i>	♃	4 50	7 10	<i>rise</i>	<i>morn</i>
3	satu	☽ in Ω <i>N W but</i>	♃	4 52	7 8	7 39	0 57
4	F	9th sund af Trin ☽ gr elon	♃	4 53	7 7	8 1	1 42
5	mon	Lyra so 9 30 <i>rainy if</i>	♃	4 54	7 6	8 23	2 27
6	tues	Transfiguration of our Lord	♃	4 56	7 4	8 45	3 13
7	wed	<i>S W</i>	♃	4 57	7 3	9 9	4 2
8	thur	☽ lat 5° n <i>More fair</i>	♃	4 58	7 2	9 36	4 52
9	frid	7*s ri 10 55 <i>for some</i>	♃	4 59	7 1	10 7	5 47
10	satu	St Lawrence <i>time</i>	♃	5 0	7 0	10 46	6 48
11	F	10th sun af Tr ☽ runs high	♃	5 1	6 59	11 38	7 50
12	mon	P Wales bor 1762 ☽ in per	♃	5 2	6 58	<i>morn</i>	8 53
13	tues	<i>Hot weather</i>	♃	5 3	6 57	0 37	9 55
14	wed	Lyra so 8 56 [1330	♃	5 4	6 56	1 48	10 54
15	thur	Assump. Gun powd discov	♃	5 6	6 54	3 7	11 46
16	frid	☉ ecl invis ☽ in ♃ <i>Thun-</i>	♃	5 7	6 53	<i>sets</i>	<i>even</i>
17	satu	Lambert <i>der showers</i>	♃	5 9	6 51	7 12	0 34
18	F	11th sund aft Tr ☽ sl cl 4 m	♃	5 10	6 50	7 35	1 20
19	mon	<i>Secure</i>	♃	5 11	6 49	7 55	2 4
20	tues	Taur ris 11 12	♃	5 13	6 47	8 16	2 48
21	wed	Duke Clar born ☽ lat 5 so	♃	5 14	6 46	8 39	3 31
22	thur	♃ station <i>your crops at</i>	♃	5 15	6 45	9 5	4 16
23	frid	☉ ent ♃ <i>every intermission</i>	♃	5 17	6 43	9 35	5 2
24	satu	St Bartholomew ☽ in apog	♃	5 18	6 42	10 13	5 52
25	F	12th sund aft Trin <i>Fre-</i>	♃	5 20	6 40	10 57	6 42
26	mon	☽ runs low <i>quent showers</i>	♃	5 21	6 39	11 49	7 34
27	tues	Sup ☽ ☽ ☽ <i>with some</i>	♃	5 22	6 38	<i>morn</i>	8 26
28	wed	St Augustine ☽ ♃ ☽	♃	5 23	6 37	0 48	9 17
29	thur	St John Bap beheaded	♃	5 25	6 35	1 50	10 7
30	frid	☽ in Ω <i>thunder at</i>	♃	5 26	6 34	2 58	10 56
31	satu	<i>this time</i>	♃	5 27	6 33	4 6	11 43



Full ☉ 1st, 7h. 17m. morn. | New ☾ 15th, 5h. 53m. morn.
 Last Q 8th, 4h. 13m. morn. | First Q 23d, 5h. 41m. morn.
 Full ☉ 30th, 6h. 18m. after.

M.	w.	Aspects, Weather, &c.	☾ p	☉ R	☉ S	R & S	☾ sou.
1	V	12th sund af Tr <i>More cool</i>	H	5 29	6 31	<i>rise</i>	<i>morn</i>
2	mon	London burnt 1666 O S	H	5 30	6 30	6 54	1 16
3	tues	7*s ris 9 19 <i>with wind</i>	Y	5 32	6 28	7 18	2 4
4	wed	☾ lat 5° n <i>and some</i>	Y	5 34	6 26	7 43	2 56
5	thur	Dog days end <i>rain</i>	U	5 35	6 25	8 15	3 52
6	frid	☾ in perigee	U	5 37	6 23	8 52	4 50
7	satu	<i>Pleasant for a</i>	Π	5 38	6 22	9 41	5 51
8	F	14th su af Tr Nat of BVM	Π	5 39	6 21	10 38	6 53
9	mon	☾ runs high <i>few days</i>	Ξ	5 40	6 21	11 44	7 54
10	tues	Bat on L Erie 1813	Ξ	5 41	6 19	<i>morn</i>	8 52
11	wed	Bat on L Cham 1814	Ξ	5 43	6 17	0 58	9 45
12	thur	H stat ☾ in ♀ <i>Now look</i>	Ω	5 44	6 16	2 11	10 35
13	frid	♃ rise 9 22 <i>for a</i>	Ω	5 46	6 14	3 26	11 21
14	satu	Holy cross [1776]	⊙	5 48	6 12	4 36	11 58
15	F	15th sun af Tr N York tak	⊙	5 49	6 11	<i>sets</i>	<i>even</i>
16	mon	7*s ris 8 36 <i>heavy</i>	⊖	5 51	6 9	6 27	0 50
17	tues	<i>storm of</i>	⊖	5 53	6 7	6 49	1 34
18	wed	☾ lat 5° so <i>rain</i>	⊙	5 55	6 5	7 14	2 18
19	thur	H rise 7 57	⊙	5 56	6 4	7 43	3 4
20	frid	☉ fast clock 6m	⊙	5 57	6 3	8 17	3 52
21	satu	St Matthew ☾ in apogee	♃	5 58	6 2	8 56	4 43
22	F	16th sund aft Trin ☾ r low	♃	5 59	6 1	9 48	5 34
23	mon	☉ enters ⊖ <i>Rainy cool</i>	⊙	6 0	6 0	10 48	6 25
24	tues	☉ fast clock 8min <i>wea-</i>	⊙	6 2	5 58	11 44	7 16
25	wed	♃ rise 8 49 <i>ther about</i>	⊙	6 3	5 57	<i>morn</i>	8 6
26	thur	St Cyprian ♃ stationary	⊖	6 5	5 55	0 51	8 55
27	frid	☾ ☉ ☾ in Ω <i>these</i>	⊖	6 6	5 54	1 58	9 42
28	satu	7*s ris 7 53	H	6 7	5 53	3 6	10 28
29	F	17th sund after Trinity	H	6 8	5 52	4 16	11 16
30	mon	St Jerome <i>days</i>	Y	6 10	5 50	<i>rise</i>	<i>morn</i>



Last Q 7th, 10h. 35m. morn. | First Q 23d, 0h. 39m. morn.
 New ☾ 14th, 8h. 23m. after. | Full ☉ 30th, 4h. 32m. morn.

M.	w.	Aspects, Weather, &c.	☾ p	☉ R	☉ S	R ☾ S	☽ sou.
1	tues	☽ rise 8 27	<i>Now</i>	Υ 6 12	5 48	5 54	0 57
2	wed	Bright moon light	<i>more</i>	Υ 6 13	5 47	6 22	1 52
3	thur	☽ in per ☽ lat 5 5 n		♁ 6 15	5 45	7 0	2 51
4	frid	Fomal so 10 7	<i>fair if</i>	♁ 6 16	5 44	7 44	3 52
5	satu	☽ runs high	<i>wind</i>	♁ 6 18	5 42	8 42	4 56
6	F	18th sund aft Trin	<i>Faith</i>	♁ 6 19	5 41	9 46	5 58
7	mon	☽ rise 6 50	<i>N^o W</i>	♁ 6 21	5 39	11 0	6 57
8	tues	Gov Hancock died 1793		♁ 6 22	5 38	<i>morn</i>	7 51
9	wed	St Dennis ☽ in ♀	<i>but</i>	♁ 6 24	5 36	0 14	8 40
10	thur	Fomal so 9 45	<i>rain if</i>	♁ 6 25	5 35	1 25	9 26
11	frid	Day's length 11h 8min		♁ 6 26	5 34	2 35	10 11
12	satu	☽ rise 7 45	<i>wind S</i>	♁ 6 28	5 32	3 44	10 54
13	F	19th sund aft Trin	<i>☽ gr el</i>	♁ 6 29	5 31	4 47	11 37
14	mon	☉ fast clock 14m.	<i>or S W</i>	♁ 6 31	5 29	<i>sets</i>	<i>even</i>
15	tues	New Style introdu 1582		♁ 6 33	5 27	5 24	0 21
16	wed	☽ lat 5° s	<i>The</i>	♁ 6 34	5 26	5 53	1 7
17	thur	Ethelred Burg surr 1777		♁ 6 35	5 25	6 24	1 55
18	frid	St Luke	<i>same till</i>	♁ 6 37	5 23	7 4	2 44
19	satu	☽ in apogee ☽ runs low		♁ 6 38	5 22	7 49	3 34
20	F	20th sund aft Trinity		♁ 6 40	5 20	8 42	4 25
21	mon	Sir rise 11 58	<i>the 23d</i>	♁ 6 41	5 19	9 41	5 15
22	tues	☉ fast clock 15min		♁ 6 43	5 17	10 45	6 5
23	wed	☉ ent ♁	<i>Fair</i>	♁ 6 44	5 16	11 50	6 53
24	thur	☽ station ☽ in ♁	<i>cool</i>	♁ 6 46	5 14	<i>morn</i>	7 39
25	frid	☽ so 12 23	<i>and may</i>	♁ 6 47	5 13	0 55	8 24
26	satu	Sir rise 11 41	<i>be some</i>	♁ 6 48	5 12	2 2	9 10
27	F	21st sund after Trinity		♁ 6 50	5 10	3 13	9 58
28	mon	St Simon and St Jude		Υ 6 51	5 9	4 25	10 49
29	tues	7*s rise 5 57	<i>frost</i>	Υ 6 53	5 7	5 39	11 40
30	wed	☉ fast clock 16½min	<i>say</i>	♁ 6 54	5 6	<i>rise</i>	<i>morn</i>
31	thur	☽ ♁ ☽ in per	<i>the signs</i>	♁ 6 55	5 5	5 38	1 40

1822.—11th Mo. NOVEMBER, begins on Friday, hath 30 days.



Last Q 5th, 7h. 27m. after. | First Q 21st, 6h. 15m. after.
 New ☾ 13th, 1h. 27m. after. | Full ☉ 28th, 2h. 33m. after.

M.	w.	Aspects, Weather, &c.	☾ p	☉ R	☉ S	R ☾ S	☾ sou.
1	frid	All Saints ♃ so 1 43	Rai-	Π	6 56	5 4	6 34 2 48
2	satu	All Souls ♃ runs high		Π	6 58	5 2	7 38 3 50
3	☽	22d sund aft Tr ny with		Ξ	6 59	5 1	8 43 4 54
4	mon	☽ pass ov ☉'s disk some		Ξ	7 0	5 0	10 9 5 56
5	tues	Powd plot 1605 flurries		Ω	7 1	4 59	11 21 6 41
6	wed	☽ in ☿ ♃ so 11 28		Ω	7 2	4 58	morn 7 28
7	thur	Day's leng 9h 52m of snow		⊍	7 4	4 56	0 33 8 12
8	frid	Pr Sophia born Now per-		⊍	7 5	4 55	1 39 8 55
9	satu	☽ 10½' n of ☽ haps more		⊍	7 6	4 54	2 42 9 37
10	F	23d sund aft Trin fair		⊎	7 8	4 52	3 48 10 20
11	mon	St Martin with frost		⊎	7 9	4 51	4 53 11 4
12	tues	☽ lat 5° 2' s		⊍	7 10	4 50	5 56 11 51
13	wed	♃ s 11 2 Rainy		⊍	7 11	4 49	sets even
14	thur	☽ stationary with some		♃	7 12	4 48	5 2 0 39
15	frid	Machutus ♃ in apogee		♃	7 13	4 47	5 46 1 29
16	satu	☽ runs low flurries of		♃	7 14	4 46	6 36 2 19
17	F	24th sund after Trinity		♃	7 15	4 45	7 33 3 9
18	mon	Great earthq N Eng 1755		♃	7 16	4 44	8 33 3 58
19	tues	♃ so 12 21 snow		≡	7 17	4 43	9 37 4 45
20	wed	☽ in Ω ☉ fast cl 14m Cool		≡	7 18	4 42	10 40 5 30
21	thur	Sir rise 9 55 Continues		⊈	7 19	4 42	11 46 6 15
22	frid	☉ enters ♃ ☽ gr elong		⊈	7 20	4 40	morn 6 58
23	satu	St Clement 8 ♃ ☉ disa-		Υ	7 21	4 39	0 51 7 43
24	F	25th sun af Tr greeable		Υ	7 22	4 38	2 1 8 29
25	mon	♃ so 11 52 weather		⊘	7 23	4 37	3 9 9 20
26	tues	☽ lat 5 2 n but may		⊘	7 24	4 36	4 29 10 15
27	wed	7*s so 11 25 soon be		Π	7 25	4 35	5 49 11 16
28	thur	☽ in perigee Very bright		Π	7 26	4 34	rise morn
29	frid	☽ runs high [moon light		Π	7 26	4 34	5 13 1 28
30	satu	St Andrew more pleasant		Ξ	7 27	4 33	6 27 2 34



Last Q 5th, 7h. 33m. morn. | First Q 21st, 9h. 7m. morn.
 New C 13th, 8h. 21m. morn. | Full ● 28th, 0h. 55m. morn.

M.	w.	Aspects, Weather, &c.	(p	⊙ R	⊙ S	R) S	) sou.
1	F	Advent sund	Ξ	7 27	4 33	7 50	3 34
2	mon	) in ♄ 45½' s of ♃	Ω	7 28	4 32	9 2	4 28
3	tues	⊙ fast clock 10m 3sec	Ω	7 28	4 32	10 16	5 18
4	wed	7*s so 10 55	Ω	7 29	4 31	11 25	6 3
5	thur	Sir ris 8 54 <i>Snow</i>	♃	7 29	4 31	<i>morn</i>	6 46
6	frid	Nicholas <i>and grow-</i>	♃	7 30	4 30	0 31	7 28
7	satu	Newport taken 1776 <i>ing</i>	♄	7 30	4 30	1 35	8 10
8	F	2d sun in Adv Con B V M	♄	7 31	4 29	2 39	8 55
9	mon	) lat 5° so <i>cold weather</i>	♃	7 31	4 29	3 44	9 39
10	tues	Ald so 11 9 <i>and</i>	♃	7 32	4 28	4 46	10 27
11	wed	7*s so 10 24 <i>perhaps</i>	♃	7 33	4 27	5 49	11 16
12	thur	⊙ fast clock 6m <i>more</i>	♄	7 33	4 27	6 52	11 59
13	frid	) in apog) runs low	♄	7 33	4 27	<i>sets</i>	<i>even</i>
14	satu	Washington died 1799	♃	7 34	4 26	5 19	0 56
15	F	3d sund in Adv <i>snow at</i>	♃	7 34	4 26	6 18	1 45
16	mon	Tea destr in Boston 1773	♃	7 34	4 26	7 20	2 32
17	tues	) in Ω <i>this time</i>	♄	7 34	4 26	8 24	3 17
18	wed	♃ so 10 1 <i>and</i>	♄	7 35	4 25	9 27	4 1
19	thur	♃ so 8 20	♃	7 35	4 25	10 31	4 44
20	frid	Ald s 10 34	♃	7 36	4 24	11 37	5 26
21	satu	St Thomas <i>cold</i>	♃	7 36	4 24	<i>morn</i>	6 10
22	F	4th sund in Adv ⊙ ent ♃	Υ	7 36	4 24	0 43	6 57
23	mon	Sup ♂ ♀ ⊙) lat 5° n	Υ	7 36	4 24	1 54	7 47
24	tues	⊙ & cl tog <i>Rain if wind</i>	♄	7 36	4 24	3 10	8 43
25	wed	Christmas day <i>west</i>	♄	7 36	4 24	4 30	9 42
26	thur	St Stephen <i>snow if east</i>	♃	7 36	4 24	5 47	10 50
27	frid	St John) in per) ru high	♃	7 35	4 25	7 2	11 57
28	satu	Innocents <i>with high wind &</i>	Ξ	7 35	4 25	<i>rise</i>	<i>morn</i>
29	F	1st sund aft Chris ♂ ♃ ⊙	Ξ	7 35	4 25	6 28	2 1
30	mon	) in ♄ ♀ 81's of ♃ <i>very</i>	Ω	7 34	4 26	7 44	2 55
31	tues	Silvester <i>cold to end of year</i>	Ω	7 34	4 26	8 58	3 44



[From the Connecticut Courant.

ON THE CULTURE OF TURNIPS.

Turnips, for fall and winter use, are generally sown the last of July. I have been long apprehensive that this sowing was too early. The weather at this season of the year is generally very hot and very dry; and drought has a direct tendency to dwarf and spoil a field of young turnips; the black fly, also, a natural enemy of the turnip, is at this period very voracious, and the crop is too often destroyed, or rendered unprofitable, from one or the other of these causes. With a view to remedy these evils, I sowed my turnips, two seasons ago, very late in August. My neighbors laughed at me, and said I should not have a single mess. I had, however, more and better turnips than any of them. Encouraged by the success, I sowed, the last year, on the 25th of August, a small piece of ground, eight rods only, with turnips. They came up well, and not a fly touched them. When they had four or five leaves, I directed one of my men to weed and thin them, so as to have them stand eight or ten inches apart. The ground afterwards was slightly stirred with a garden hoe. The leaves grew rapidly, covered the ground, and prevented the further growth of weeds. On the 11th of November, I pulled the turnips, trimmed and measured them, and had, on the eight rods of ground, (the twentieth part of one acre only,) forty-five bushels of as large and well formed turnips as I ever saw. This produce is at the rate of nine hundred bushels to the acre. The soil is a sandy loam, in good heart, but by no means in high tilth.

I sowed two other small pieces of ground, the one on the 1st and the other on the 8th of September. Neither of these yielded like the one sowed on the 25th of August; but each of them produced much larger and better turnips than I have seen, that were sown at the usual time. I attribute my success altogether to the late sowing; the heat is then less intense, the rains more frequent, the dews copious, the fly harmless, and the crop abundant.

I would earnestly recommend to the farmers to set apart a small piece of ground, and try the experiment of late sowing; and I am confident they will be amply compensated for making the attempt, by a greater increase of crops.



POTATOES.--To have *early* potatoes, set sticks by those plants which first blossom, and preserve their roots for the following year.

To have *good* potatoes, let them ripen. There is no greater mistake than that this vegetable will do well though planted late. There is as much difference between a green and ripe potatoe as between a green and ripe apple. But potatoes require a long season to ripen. They should be planted as soon as the ground is open, and dug early before the fall rains.

What are called solid or juicy potatoes are green potatoes. When perfectly ripe, they are dry and mealy; unless they have been exposed to soaking rains late in the season. No pains should be taken to clean them before putting them into the cellar; the more dry earth adheres to them the safer they will be during the winter. But keep them as secure from too much warmth as you do from frosts.

In ploughing and hoeing disturb the ground as little as possible, making it your sole object to keep down all other vegetables which take the strength of the soil from the plants.

When ripe and mealy the potatoe is one of the most nutritious of all vegetables, but when green and heavy it is indigestible and unwholesome. Irish potatoes are always mealy; and the Irish of the poorer class, a robust and hardy race, make them their principal food. We have a blue potatoe, which is always mealy, because it is a species that ripens early, and therefore does not suffer like the white and yellow potatoe, from being late in the season.



Seed Corn.--A North-Carolina farmer recommends to persons who raise corn to select their seed in the field before the crop is gathered, from such stalks as bear two ears. He also advises them to take the seed from the butt end of the ear, and says he made the experiment last season on two pieces of ground of the same quality; one of which he planted with seed from the butt end produced seventeen bushels per acre more than the other.



Early Peas.--Every attentive observer will remark among the plants of almost every kind of crops some individual stalks which are distinguishable from the others by a greater degree of health, or luxuriance, or earliness, or some other peculiarity. A friend of mine remarked, a few years ago, a particular stem of peas among his earliest crop, which came into flower and ripened long before the others. He marked this stem, and saved the whole of its produce for seed. These came as much earlier as they had originally done. This produce was also saved for seed; and thus he obtained a particular kind of early peas, that came at least a week before the best he could buy

in the shops, if sown at the same time with them. The doctor relates facts similar to this respecting wheat and beans. The general idea he means to inculcate is obvious and extremely worthy of attention,
Anderson's Recreations.



How to prevent smut from damaging wheat, with some remarks on the culture of the same.—I have found that three pecks of seed is sufficient for one acre of ground of all kinds of soil and strength; if more be sown on the acre, the stalks, or a great number of them, will not grow to their full height, nor the ear to its proper size, nor kernel to its full bigness, and the weight will be from two to five pounds less the bushel. I am sensible that many farmers will oppose this practice—but they will see the utility of it, if they will try it; for it is certain that land will bear about the same quantity yearly, and if in straw, then the kernels must be fewer and smaller.

There is another particular that the farmers fail in very much—that is, in cutting their wheat before it is perfectly dry; which is the only reason of the smut troubling them. I commonly let my wheat stand longer than my neighbors, and never have been troubled with smut, except when I bought my seed, from which I have concluded that it was the time of harvesting that prevented smut from damaging flour. About thirty years since, I bought a crop on the ground—it proved to be very smutty; nearly one eighth. I thought to try what would prevent its damaging the flour—accordingly I let it stand till it was quite dry, so that when cut, in binding, the ground was checked with wheat under every sheaf. When I threshed it, there was no smut to be seen. Ever since, by the same method, I have found the same good effect. Wheat that I have harvested after this manner, will be as good for seed as if there had been no smut among it. Farmers are of opinion if their wheat shells in binding, there is a great loss; but they are mistaken—there is greater loss in the threshing wheat that is harvested before it is dry, than is wasted in harvesting when it is over dry, so termed. If there is any smut that sweats in the least degree in the mow, it will certainly infect the kernel, and by that means smut is propagated, of which any farmer may satisfy himself by trying the experiment even on a single shock.

Cutting wheat with a cradle is pernicious, for it collects green weeds, &c. which before it is dry, is put into the mow, or stack, and will certainly sweat, and by that means the smut, which is light, will be carried with the steam, through the whole mow or stack—besides, the cradle cuts off that, which if left standing, would enrich the ground.

It is earnestly recommended that farmers should try those experiments, it can be easily done by trying only one land or small piece in a field—let the experiment be tried three or four years successively, as the seasons may vary, and then examine by inspection and weighing the wheat produced on the adjoining land or small piece of the same size in the same field, and the improvement will be found to be very great.

A FARMER.

Mr. Editor—As the latter harvest is coming to maturity, I would suggest a few hints to farmers for the management of it.

Do not be in haste to cut your stalks. You will lose very little by letting them stand till they lose their deep green color, begin to turn yellow, and to become dry at the extremities. And till this stage, they are needed to nourish the ear. The sap of the upper stalk is absorbed, and is as necessary to the perfection of the grain as the lower stalk. If you cut your stalks before they begin to lose their deep green color, some of the ears will be in the milk. These, by being deprived of the nourishment of the upper stalk, will shrink and blast. Other ears, which are more forward, will blast an inch or two at the end. By cutting your stalks early, you will lose more in the grain than you will save in the fodder. Corn ripens sooner when the stalk is not cut. When the corn is completely ripe, the ear falls and hangs by a withy stem, difficult to be broken. The ear falls much sooner, when the stalks are suffered to stand, than when they are cut. This may be seen in a field where part of the rows are cut. Where they are not cut, the picking will be a little more difficult, as the ears are not so easily broken off; but where the stalks are cut, the stems remain green and brittle. This proves that the early cutting of the stalks retards the ripening. The stalk is thought to be a security against frost. If the frost comes early before your stalks are cut, the best practice, undoubtedly, is to cut the corn immediately up, at the roots, and put it up in small stacks. This prevents the corn from being frozen by frost after frost, and the soft corn will be preserved from all injury after the first. The writer of this, cut up most of his corn last year in this way, and found a very decided advantage in it. He stripped the husks from the ears of some, and let some stand and did nothing to it, and it came to nothing.

It is well known that corn will save perfectly well, when cut up in the milk, and some farmers have told me, that they have resolved to cut up their corn by the 20th of September, whether frost comes or not. Perhaps they risk less than by letting it stand.



Means of preserving mildewed wheat.—A fine piece of wheat being lodged by heavy rains, and being soon after perceived to be infected with mildew, was cut, though in a perfectly green state, about three weeks before the usual time of cutting. It lay spread abroad upon the stubble until it became dry enough to prevent its caking in the sheaf, when it was bound and set up in stacks. The result of this treatment was that the grain, though small, was of a fine color, and the heaviest wheat that grew upon the farm that season, owing, no doubt, to the thinness of its skin. What appears more remarkable, the straw was perfectly bright, not a speck upon it. The idea of the judicious manager, in whose practice this experiment took place, is, that cutting the crop as soon as it is struck, kills the mildew, and on this principle he practises himself, and recommends in general terms the cutting of mildewed wheat as soon as it is struck. It is well un-

derstood that the sap or nutriment, as soon as it is in the stem of the grain that is cut unripe, circulates to the ear, and fills the grain in the same or a similar manner as it would have done, had the stems remained upon the roots. Hence the advantage of cutting mildewed wheat as soon as it is infected with the disease, seems to be, that by their stopping the disease the nourishment passes to the ear in a pure untainted state. When the wheat stem has a very particular cast of color of bluish green, it is affected by mildew.

The practice of sowing wheat on clover sod, with one ploughing, has been much recommended both in England and in the United States, as being attended with complete success in raising good crops, and also in improving the lands: But some farmers in trying the experiment, have failed altogether, by ploughing too shallow, by which the grass and weeds getting a head choke out the wheat. Let not this be a discouragement; but rather try it again in a proper manner. Turn down the sod, whether it be clover, timothy, or herd grass, with a good plough, and a strong team, so deep as completely to prevent their growing to the injury of the crop. The field may be broken up in the eighth month, the manure spread on immediately and well harrowed in—and then in proper season cross ploughed lightly, and sown about a bushel to an acre. By this management the wheat grows well in the fall and generally produces a good crop of clean grain at harvest.—Note, the more grass is turned down, the better, provided it be well covered.

On raising Cabbages.

[From the National Recorder.]

I send you an account of three quarters of an acre of cabbages raised in the summer of 1819, in the mode recommended in Cobbett's book.

On the 15th of April and 3d May the seeds were sown in beds. On the 16th May, 700 of the earliest sown Savoys and late cabbages, were transplanted in squares of four inches. The ground was prepared by ploughing in four feet ridges; it was in good heart; but no manure had been applied either in this or the last season. The severity of the drought delayed the transplanting till the 15th July, a month after the plants were fit to remove. The ridges were wet about two inches deep by a rain which then fell, but not being sufficiently moistened for the use of the dibble, the holes were made by a hoe. On the day after transplanting, all the plants were laid flat by the intense heat of the sun and the dryness of the ground—from this state they were gradually recovering by the heavy dews of the nights.—On the 26th July it rained plough deep, and 250 vacancies out of 3500, were filled with new plants; the ground was then ploughed, by throwing the earth from the plants, and returning it by rather a deeper furrow. Two similar ploughings were given during the season, at distant intervals. Notwithstanding the transplanting was performed at least one month too late, and the drought continued

with unusual severity through the whole season, the cabbages grew vigorously, and the greater part formed fine heads. On the 15th of October, they were first used as food for 19 large hogs and 25 shoats, of three and four months old, which were entirely fed on them (from the failure of the pumpkin crop) for one month, and from that time for another month they supplied abundant food for the shoats. The nourishment from these three-fourths of an acre, besides affording 400 of the best stalks for family winter use, was computed to be equal to several acres of corn or pumpkins; the hogs thrive faster on cabbages than on pumpkins, and the labor and expense of cultivation was not greater than an equal space of corn ground would require. The drought, as is observed by William Cobbett, affects the growth of the cabbage less than any plant raised on a farm. There was no superiority observed in the growth of the plants twice transplanted—on the contrary, there was an evident inferiority, possibly owing to the delay in transplanting in expectation of rain, which caused the 700 plants, twice removed, to grow too large before the second transplantation.

WM. COXE.

On Potatoes.—Mr. Isaac C. Jones, in a late communication to the Philadelphia agricultural society, relates the result of an experiment he made last season, in substituting rye straw for stable manure in raising his crop of potatoes. The crop was raised in drills. The seed potatoes were laid at the bottoms of the furrows, a part were then covered with a moderate quantity of dry straw, the remainder with stable manure, and the manure was then, in both instances, covered with the plough. He planted the 19th of May, and harvested the 21st of October. That part of the crop which was manured with straw, he says, was fully equal in product and quality to the other. The last season was very dry in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where the crop was raised.

It has heretofore been satisfactorily ascertained that almost any kind of rubbish, of straw, spoiled hay, stubble &c. answers a valuable purpose as a manure for the potatoe crop. They will grow very well with a covering of straw only, where it is laid on to the depth of 8 or 10 inches. The growth of the roots seem to be much assisted by the air that is necessarily confined in the cavities afforded by such manure, or covering, and it is principally on this account that the crop is so well adapted for sward grounds, before the sward has rotted. The farmer will therefore duly appreciate this valuable use to which the straw and rubbish, in and about his barn, &c. may be applied, as illustrated by the foregoing experiment.—*Ploughboy.*

The following mode of continuing young potatoes throughout the year, has been suggested by the Secretary of the London Horticultural Society:

The potatoe, from the abundant nourishment which the flesh of the tube affords to the embryo plant, has an extraordinary disposition to vegetate; and it seems to be possible, to place it in such a situation

that the vegetating power, being prevented from exerting itself upwards, so as to form stems and leaves, should be employed in throwing out roots only, with their appendages. This, for example, may, to a certain degree, be effected, by laying up potatoes between strata of sand. In the corner of a shed, or other sheltered place, or in a cellar, spread a layer of sand, and upon this put some potatoes; cover them with sand, upon which place some potatoes, then sand again, and so on, alternately, till you have formed your pile of the height and dimensions you designed. The top is closed with sand. The strata of sand may be two or three inches deep. In such a pile, the potatoes will emit roots and tubes, or in other words, will yield a young produce: and I am not aware, that there is any difference between the several parts of the pile; but the growing process seems to go on equally, near the top, in the middle, and at the bottom. Leaves and stems are not seen any where. It is only full grown and ripe potatoes that are fit for this experiment, and such, in which vegetation is not impaired, by premature sprouting. Particular care, therefore, must be taken to have a proper supply for the purpose. The old potatoes must be piled according to the time when the young ones are wanted. These will be ready in December, if the pile be formed in August, and thus one month will correspond with the other.



[From the Democratic Press.]

At a time when our Breadstuffs will hardly pay our Farmers for raising them, we would submit to their consideration the following facts:

We do not grow *wool* enough for our own consumption. This is proved by all we grow being worked up in our Domestic and other Manufactures, and by wool being imported in considerable quantities for the use of our manufacturers. It brings a good price and finds a ready market. Ought not our Farmers, for these reasons, to turn their attention to the care of their Sheep and the increase of their Sheep's wool?

We do not grow *flax* enough for our own consumption. All we do grow, and much that we import, is worked up in our households and in our manufactories. We send large quantities of Flax seed to Ireland; yet we import, from that country, large quantities of Flax for the use of our manufacturers. Would it not be well for our Farmers to consider whether it would not be better if *they* were to grow Flax rather than import it from a foreign country. All they do grow will meet ready sale and afford a good profit.

We do not plant *potatoes* enough; nor do we pay sufficient attention to our *seed* or to its proper cultivation. It is believed that, notwithstanding the high prices which breadstuffs have brought in the last twenty years, that, one year with another, Potatoes have yielded at least as good a profit as wheat or rye. Within a few days, potatoes, imported from Ireland, and bought there for about eight pence a bushel have been sold in this city at about one dollar and twenty-five cents a bushel. Is it possible that we cannot grow potatoes enough

for our own use or that it is necessary to import them from a foreign country? It is for our farmers to answer these inquiries, and to look to their own interest by growing more potatoes, paying more attention to their seed-potatoes and to their cultivation.

[From the Plough Boy.

Indian Corn and Pumpkins.—There was raised, on the farm of R. H. Rose, at Silver Lake, Susquehannab county, Pa. in the year 1820, Indian corn, at the rate of 136 bushels, (shelled) per acre. It was the short white eight-rowed corn, planted in rows, three feet apart; the stalks nine inches from each other in the rows. Rather before the usual time of *topping*, the stalks of every other row were cut off just above the highest ear. The tassels were suffered to remain on the other rows till the crop was harvested. The corn was planted on the third of June, and gathered on the sixteenth of September. It requires a rich soil.

The produce of a field of pumpkins on the same farm, was at the rate of 27½ tons per acre. They were planted in hills, three feet one way, by six feet the other. The soil in both these instances, was a sandy loam; and in fine order.

Earth for Swine. From the manner in which swine take their food, they necessarily take with it considerable earth. This, so far from being injurious, is really serviceable to their health. When confined in small styes, where they are excluded from the ground, or on ground constantly covered with filth, fresh earth should be daily thrown to them. In a filthy pen, they will often root deep; their object doubtless is not mere amusement but to get fresh earth. The bones of animals are composed of lime, and a constant supply of this is needful for the growth of the animal. The food usually given to swine, contains but a small portion of lime. This defect may be supplied by giving them earth which contains a portion of lime. They are also very fond of the soft bones of animals, which answer the same purpose as that of earth. Bones in their unburnt state, pounded fine, or earth, is needful for dunghill fowls in winter. This furnishes lime for the composition of the egg-shell, and will make them lay plentifully. But however well they are fed, they will not lay when the ground is covered with snow, unless they have a greater supply of lime than they can get from corn.

Useful Arts, Recipes, &c.

Directions to preserve Cherries, Plums, &c. without sugar.—Fill large necked bottles with the fruit, put the corks in loosely, let them be put into a kettle of water, increase the heat to scalding for about three quarters of an hour: when of proper degree, keep it at the same half an hour longer, fill up with boiling water, cork down tight, lay them on the side till wanted for use.

It is said, and it is worth the experiment, that a table spoon full of powdered *salt-petre*, stirred, a few hours before churning, into as much cream as will produce 12 pounds of butter, will take off the taint of *garlick*, and probably of any other unpleasaut or rank taste, occasioned by turnips, or other strong provender.

Stirring the cream whilst collecting for churning, once or twice a day, and especially when that skimmed from different milkings is mixed, contributes much to the excellence of the butter.

It has been long known and practised, that a gill or two of sharp vinegar, thrown into the cream, facilitates what is called the *coming* of butter. In churning for butter, always have an open space for the air to have free access to the cream. If you stop the orifice, as is customary, to prevent the cream from splashing out, you may churn for hours in vain. Butter is produced by the union of oxygen with the cream, and more butter will be made and quicker, and of a finer flavor, if you have your churn sufficiently open, than if you have not an aperture of a proper size.



A certain method of securing horses from flies and all other insects, is rubbing them every morning with walnut leaves.



Dysentary.—A decoction of the roots of blackberry bushes is a safe, sure, and speedy cure for the dysentary.



Ginger Ale.—Excellent ginger ale may be thus made instantly at all seasons of the year: One dram tartaric acid; two drams of ginger; three ounces of the best white sugar, pounded very fine—mixed together, and kept in a blue paper ready for use. One dram of carbonate of soda in a white paper. Put the blue paper mixture into a half pint glass three parts water; and the white powder into a wine glass full of water; mix them both well, and pour the latter into the half pint glass.



[From the *Connecticut Herald*.]

As the mowing season is approaching, the following information may not be uninteresting to the farmer.

It is customary in many places, to use a thin piece of board with a sort of handle—the blade covered with sand, or some other substance, for the purpose of sharpening scythes in the field. It is commonly called a rifle. Take your rifle, if you have one, and scrape off the sand—grease it well, and then rub on it a small quantity of the white oxyde of tin, commonly called flour of putty. An ounce of it may be had at the druggist's for a small sum; and it is believed to be the best substance for scythes that has yet been discovered.

It is frequently made from the dross of a mixture of block

tin and lead, and may generally be had of the pewterers. It has been used in some parts of the country, 40 or 50 years, for similar purposes; but the fact is not generally known.

A FARMER.

To keep off Moths.—Cedar chips is the best preservative against moths; and it would probably be of essential advantage to have shelves for woolen goods made of this wood.

Manner of preserving eggs perfectly fresh for twelve months.—Having provided small casks like oyster barrels, fill them with fresh laid eggs, then pour into each cask (the head of which is supposed to have been first taken out) as much cold thick lime-water as will fill up the void space between the eggs, and likewise completely cover them: the thicker the lime-water is, the better, provided it will fill up all the interstices and be liquid at the top of the cask; this done, lay on the head of the casks lightly. No farther care is necessary, than merely to prevent the lime from growing too hard, by adding occasionally a little common water on the surface, should it seem so disposed, and keeping the casks from heat and frost.

The eggs when taken out for use are to be washed from the adhering lime in a little cold water, when they will have both the appearance and qualities of fresh laid eggs, the lime preserving them from shrinking or putridity.

To revive old writings.—Boil gall nuts in wine; then, with a sponge dipt in the liquor, pass it on the lines of the old writing, when it will appear as fresh as if newly done.

To recover a person intoxicated.—A glass of vinegar, some cabbage juice, or honey, will dissipate the fumes of liquor.—This may also be done by drinking a glass of warm wine, or a dish of strong coffee, without milk or sugar, adding to it a large spoonful of salt.

To increase the strength of Vinegar.—Boil two quarts of good vinegar till it evaporates to one. Put it in a vessel, and set it in the sun for a week; then to one part add six of weak or indifferent vinegar, and it will make it strong and agreeable.

Receipt for curing Hams.—The following receipt for curing the very best hams, was brought from Virginia, and if exactly followed, you may calculate on fine eating, at no additional expense, but a little more trouble:—Suppose your ham to weigh 18lbs.—take 1 oz. salt petre, 1 pint fine salt, and 1 pint mo-

lasses ; heat them well, and then rub on the mixture as hot as possible, with the flat of the hand, or a hard brush ; use no water. Hams must be cut below the joint. Rub over the mixture, heated, every other day, for three weeks, keeping the legs down, and then hang them up in the same position, without smoking, by which means the juices are preserved.—*Ploughboy.*

Receipt for curing Warts.—Take a piece of unslacked lime, and having wetted the top of the wart, rub the lime on two or three times a day, and they will be imperceptibly removed in a short time, without leaving the slightest scar.

Small Beer cheaply and quickly made.—Mix a pint of molasses with about 5 or 6 quarts of cold water, then add a spoonful of ginger, (or less, if the ginger be not adulterated,) and a spoonful of cream of tartar ; let the mixture stand a few hours, till it begins to ferment, and then it may be bottled, and will be fit for use in 12 hours afterwards. For preventing such a degree of fermentation as renders the bottles liable to burst, a spoonful of brandy is to be put into each bottle. The whole expense is not more than about a cent per bottle. The brandy may, however, be usually dispensed with, if the bottles are kept in a cool place.

[*From the Plough Boy.*

Mr. Southwick : If your readers wish to know how to make a batch of *emptins* keep from one end of the year to the other, good and fit for use at all times, let them follow the following directions : Boil 4 oz. hops in 1 gallon of water, until the strength is out of them ; strain the liquor, and while hot, stir in wheat flour until it is of the consistence of hasty-pudding or starch ; let it stand till about milk warm, then put into it a sufficiency of good yeast or *emptins* to make it very light ; keep it warm, till it is perfectly light ; then stir in Indian meal, until it is thick enough to be made into small cakes, by rolling and spitting in the hand ; this dough should be made into thin cakes of the size of a tea cup ; dry them perfectly in the sun, if the weather will admit ; if not, then in some warm room, but by no means in an oven ; these cakes when dry are fit for use ; one cake is sufficient to raise a common sized loaf of bread ; put it into a sufficient quantity of water, milk warm, to cover it ; let it stand 30 minutes, and it will be light, and should then be used as other *emptins*. These cakes, if kept dry, will last a year, without diminishing in goodness in the least ; we use no other in our family, neither do those of our neighbors who have ever made trial of them. I know by actual experiment, that in cold weather, dough mixed for biscuit will keep good without souring, ten days after it is light and fit to bake.

A Subscriber.

[From the Ploughboy.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Mr. Southwick : I am an housewife, and my husband a farmer. We have had some pretty warm debates upon the subject of managing the farm : I want him to raise more flax and less rye ; his excuses are, that flax requires too much labor ; too much expense for seed ; is uncertain, and exhausts his land too much ; and that he can buy *India muslins cheaper* ! I say all this is downright folly : my house is furnished with these *India cobwebs*, and my children clothed with cotton rags ; my husband in debt for this trash ; and his rye wont pay his debts, even if he could raise ever so much : year after year he will persist in this fatal practice ; and every year our stock of sheep and cows diminishes, and we grow poorer and poorer ; my girls are idle for want of wool and flax, and I do verily believe we shall want a farm and an house ere long, if some change does not take place in our economy. I tell him, when I was a girl, I and my ten sisters would have been ashamed of ourselves, and our mother would have been ashamed of us, if we did not spin 300 knots per day of wool, cotton, or flax, besides doing our chores ; and my father took pride in supplying us with the raw materials, and was delighted to see us clothed in the fabrics of our own industry, and his house furnished with substantial homespun in abundance. Look, Moses, says I, at our house, and our six daughters ; idle ; hardly decent in dress ; trigged off in flimsy calico and *India muslin* ; and our beds and clothes presses almost empty ! why wont you raise flax ? It was not so in my father's house ! Hush, Dorothy, hush, I say ; don't scold : *I can buy India cottons cheaper* !

Now, *Mr. Southwick*, I say this is enough to provoke the patience of apathy itself. I will scold and fret, to see my girls idle, hardly decent in dress, my house furnished with cotton cobwebs and rags, and all going to loss and ruin for want of flax, and wool, and wheels ; merely for want of materials ; for I do say, that my girls, if they had a chance, would do themselves credit in any branch of housewifery, and it is cruel to deny them the means.

I wish you would, in your next *Plough Boy*, give my husband, and his neighbors, a good lecture on the subject. You will do a most acceptable service to us wives, as well as to our daughters, and particularly to yours, &c.

DOROTHY THRIFT.



[From the Missouriian.

THE WORM.

—————"Out venoms all the worms of Nile."

SHAKESPEARE.

Who has not heard of the rattlesnake or the copperhead ? An unexpected sight of either of those reptiles will make even the lords of creation recoil, but there is a species of worm, found in various parts of this state, which conveys a poison of a nature so deadly, that com-

with it, even the venom of the rattlesnake is harmless. To guard our readers against this "foe to human kind," is the object of the present communication.

This worm varies much in size. It is often an inch through; but as it is rarely seen except when coiled, its length can hardly be conjectured. It is of a dull lead color, and generally lives near a spring or small stream of water, and bites the unfortunate people who are in the habit of going there to drink. The brute creation it never molests. They avoid it with the same instinct that teaches the animals of Peru to shun the deadly Coya. Several of these reptiles have long infested our settlement, to the misery and destruction of many of our inhabitants. I have, therefore, had frequent opportunities of being the melancholy spectator of the effects produced by the subtle poison which this worm infuses.

The symptoms of its bite are terrible. The eyes of the patient become red and fiery, his tongue swells to an immoderate size, and obstructs his utterance, and delirium of the most horrid character quickly follows. Sometimes in his madness he attempts the destruction of his dearest friends. If the sufferer has a family, his weeping wife and helpless infants are not unfrequently the objects of his frantic fury. In a word, he exhibits to the life all the detestable passion that rankles in the bosom of a savage; and such is the "spell" in which his senses are locked, that no sooner has the unhappy patient recovered from the paroxysm of insanity occasioned by one bite, than he seeks out this destroyer for the sole purpose of being bitten again.

I have seen a good old father, his locks white as snow, his step slow and trembling, beg in vain for his only son to quit the lurking place of the worm. My heart bled when he turned away, for I knew the fond hope that his son would be the "staff of his declining years," had supported him through many a sorrow.

Youth of Missouri, would you know the name of this reptile? It is called the *Worm of the Still*.

—♦—

WILLIAM PENN.

The following is perhaps the most elegant and highly finished eulogium which has been pronounced upon a man in whose praise almost all men unite. May we be permitted to add, that it is true as it is eloquent.

"*William Penn* stands the first among the law-givers whose names and deeds are recorded in history. Shall we compare with him Lycurgus, Solon, Romulus, those founders of military commonwealths, who organized their citizens in dreadful array against the rest of their species, taught them to consider their fellow men as barbarians, and themselves as alone worthy to rule over the earth? What benefit did mankind derive from their boasted institutions? Interrogate the shades of those who fell in the mighty contests between Athens and Lacedæmon, between Carthage and Rome, and between Rome and the rest of the universe. But see *William Penn*, with weaponless hands, sitting down peaceably with his followers in the midst of savage

nations, whose only occupation was shedding the blood of their fellow men, disarming them by his justice, and teaching them, for the first time, to view a stranger without distrust. See them bury their tomahawks in his presence, so deep that man shall never find them again. See them under the shade of the thick groves of the Coaquannuck, extend the bright chain of friendship, and solemnly promise to preserve it as long as the sun and moon shall endure. See him then with his companions on the sole basis of religion, morality and universal love, and adopting as the fundamental maxims of his government the rule handed down to us from Heaven, "Glory to God on high, and on earth peace and good will to all men."

—♦—
[From the Cogitations of Uncle John.]

INTEMPERANCE.

There is an evil, a master vice, the prolific mother of a thousand woes, the perennial spring of boundless misery, prevailing in the land, which can only be arrested by the firm, persevering efforts of the wise and good; that vice is Intemperance. It prevails to an unbounded extent, infecting all classes of the community, from the humble cottage to the lofty dome, bringing in its train moral depravity, disease and death. By the influence of this dreadful contaminating vice, the noble mind of man, that places him first in the sphere of created beings, and assimilates him to the image of his Divine Maker, is dethroned, his immortal soul is degraded and prostrated in the dust, and he sinks below the beasts that perish. The habit of intoxication, like most other vices, is of slow and silent growth. A bitter in the morning; a glass of cool grog at eleven; a little brandy to settle the dinner, and a cup with a friend in the evening, often repeated, renders the practice inveterate; liquor becomes a tyrant; the noblest mind sinks into the degraded, resistless slave of appetite and indulgence. And then happy is the victim if vice does not tread fast on the heels of folly and crimes, unseemly blast the reputation of the man who, but for intemperance might have proved an ornament to society, and a pattern to husbands, fathers, and friends. Go to the abode of indigence and wretchedness and ask the cause of their misery! The answer ten times in eleven, will be, Intemperance entered our dwelling, and happiness and plenty fled. Inquire the source of domestic infelicity! Ask the pale wife why she weeps in secret! Ask at the iron gratings of your prison for the causes why so many human beings are sequestered from friends and liberty. Go to the Alms-house and Hospital of your cities and inquire into the origin of so much sickness, poverty and woe, and my word for it, you may trace nine tenths of all these evils to Intemperance. Visit the Courts of Justice, and hear the criminals pleading at the bar, and how common are the instances, that the only apology for theft, rape and murder is the dreadful plea of intoxication. A sage law-giver in ancient times, decreed, that an offence committed in liquor should be doubly punished. And the decree was wise. Surely the very seeds of a vice that produces such dreadful effects, ought to be rooted out of the earth. It is worse than

the plagues of Egypt. The cup is more poisonous than that of Circe. It is bitterer than the waters of Marah. Lot was betrayed by liquor, into the incestuous embraces of a daughter! Alexander in his wine slew the friend of his bosom! And its baleful effects within our own observation, are too dreadful and frequent to bear recital. If the Small-Pox and Typhus Fever may boast that they have slain their thousands, Liquor may exult with all the malignant joy of a demon, I have slain tens of thousands. My countrymen, the monster has entwined you in his folds. Break from him, or you are lost for ever. The viper is upon your hand, shake him thence, or your destruction is inevitable.



[From the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe.

“I WILL BY AND BY.”

You may as well resolve you'll never do it! I am out of all patience with these “by and by” folks. “One hour of present tense is worth a week in the future.”

Why I know a batchelor as well calculated for matrimonial felicity as every virtue and every accomplishment can render him; but he had been putting off the happy time from one year to another, always resolving that he would marry “by and by”—and “by and”—till the best ten years of his life are gone, and he is still resolving and I fear will die the same. He that would gather the roses of matrimony, should wed in the May of life. If you wish only the withered leaves and thorns, why, poor Robert says, put it off till September? “Procrastination is the thief of time.”

I made a visit last winter to see my old friend Jeremy Careless. When we put our horses into the stable he took me to his barn floor to see some white wheat he had just threshed. I observed to him that one of the boards to the barn was nearly falling and he had better nail it. I will “by and by,” said he. Things about the farm looked a little as though “by and by” folks lived there. Next morning the boys came running in with sad news. An unruly bull had torn off the board: all the cattle had supped and breakfasted on the white wheat: an old brindle cow in the drove was foundered so that she died. Now two nails worth a penny, and five minutes time would have saved the life of old brindle, and the white wheat into the bargain. “A stitch in time saves nine.”

Passing by my neighbor Nodwell's the other day, I saw that his wife had made a fine garden, and the early peas were shooting luxuriantly above the ground. Said I, “neighbor, but there is a hole in your fence which you had better mend, or the hogs will ruin your garden.” “I will by and by,” said he. Happening to go by there two days after I was half deafened with the cry of “Whoe—Whoe—stuboy; stuboy.” A drove of hogs came along, and while my neighbor was taking a nap, they had crawled through the broken fence, and destroyed the labor of a week. “Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day”—poor Robert says.

The skeleton of the wreck.—While Sir Michael Moore was in the command of the Amethyst frigate, and was cruising in the Bay of Biscay, the wreck of a merchant ship drove past. Her deck was just above water; her lower masts alone standing. Not a soul could be seen on board, but there was a cambouse on deck, which had the appearance of having been recently patched with old canvass and tarpauling, as if to afford a shelter to some forlorn remnant of the crew. It blew at this time a gale; but Sir Michael, listening to the dictates of humanity, ordered the ship to be put about, and sent off a boat with instructions to board the wreck, and ascertain whether there was any being still surviving, whom the help of his fellow man might save from the grasp of death. The boat rowed towards the drifting mast, and while struggling with the difficulty of getting through a high running sea close along side, the crew shouting all the time as loud as they could, an object, like in appearance of a bundle of clothes, was observed to roll out of the cambouse, apparently against the lee shrouds of the mast. With the end of a boat-hook they managed to get hold of and haul it into the boat, when it proved to be the trunk of a man, bent head and knees together, and so wasted as scarce to be felt within the ample clothes which had once fitted it in a state of life and strength. The boat's crew hastened back to the Amethyst with this miserable remnant of mortality; and so small was it in bulk, that a lad of 14 years of age was able, with his own hands, to lift it into the ship. When placed on deck, it showed for the first time signs of returning life; it tried to move, the next moment muttered in a hollow sepulchral tone, "*there is another man.*" The instant these words were heard, Sir Michael ordered the boat to shove off again for the wreck; and looking into the cub-house, they found two other human bodies, wasted, like the one they saved, to the very bones, but without the least spark of life remaining. They were sitting in a shrunk up posture, a hand of one resting on a tin pot, in which there was about a gill of water, and a hand of the other reaching to the deck, as if to regain a bit of salt beef, of the size of a walnut, which had dropped from its nerveless grasp. Unfortunate men! they had lived on their scanty store, till they had not strength remaining to lift the last morsel to their mouths! The boat's crew, having completed their last melancholy survey, returned on board, where they found the attention of the ship's company engrossed by their efforts to preserve the generous skeleton, who seemed to have just life

enough to breathe the remembrance that there was still another man, his companion in suffering, to be saved. Capt. S. committed him to the special charge of the surgeon, who spared no means which humanity or skill could suggest, to achieve the noble object of creating anew, as it were, a fellow creature, whom unparalleled famine had stripped of almost every living energy. For three weeks he scarcely ever left his patient, giving him nourishment with his own hand every five or ten minutes; and at the end of three weeks more the skeleton of the wreck was seen walking on the deck of the Amethyst—and, to the surprise of all who recollected that he had been lifted into the ship by a cabin boy, presented the stately figure of a man nearly six feet high.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

A vein was discovered exceedingly fine in the Asphaltum mine, called the sand pit, in Lower Saxony. The joy it occasioned was, however, but of a short duration: for this vein was soon found to be interrupted by a rock, which the workmen were obliged to bore. This led to the discovery of a spring, which cast forth water and greasy liquid, in such abundance, that in less than a quarter of an hour, the gallery, 4 feet broad, 6 feet high, and 150 feet long, was filled with it several feet deep. A light having been brought near the aperture, the waters took fire, and cast up flames of various colors. About midnight, the waters kindled of themselves, and flashes of lightning were driven through the gallery. A hurricane succeeded, with a hollow noise, which seemed to forebode something of an extraordinary nature.—Two workmen at the end of the gallery were struck down, and their hair burnt; they were so terrified that they made the best of their way out of the pit: and others supplied their place. Thunder and lightning were heard and seen several times; and about five in the morning, all the laborers agreed, that it was no longer safe to continue there. They were scarce got to the middle of the gallery before they saw the whole in a blaze, with such a clap of thunder, as was heard a half a league off; the violence of it shattered the tiling of a shed: several wheel-barrows were thrown almost the length of the gallery, and staved to pieces, as were many of their air pipes. Four of the workmen were much hurt, and two of them had the skin stripped from their faces. When the thunder and lightning was over, the master miner ventured down to the entrance of the gallery, and could see nothing, but

heard a noise, which lasted for some time, and a scent of sulphur and saltpetre continued for several hours, which changed to an insupportable stench. The waters abated by degrees, but continued to the last to take fire if a lamp was brought near the surface, though the flame might be easily extinguished by the fanning of a hat.

*
Anecdotes.

A friend to Dean Swift one day sent him a turbot as a present, by a servant, who had frequently been on similar errands, but who had never yet received the most trifling mark of the Dean's generosity.—Having gained admission he opened the door of the study, and abruptly putting down the fish, cried very rudely, "Master has sent you a turbot." "Heyday! young man," said the Dean, rising from his easy chair, "is that the way you deliver your message? Let me teach you better manners: sit down in my chair, we will change situations, and I will shew you how to behave in future." The boy sat down, and the Dean going to the door, came up to the table, with a respectful pace, and making a low bow, said "Sir, my master presents his kind compliments, hopes you are well, and requests your acceptance of a small present." "Does he," replied the boy, "return my best thanks to him, and there's half a crown for yourself." The Dean thus surprised into an act of generosity, laughed heartily, and gave the boy a crown for his wit.

Quackery.—Dr. Solomon, a celebrated quack, in Liverpool, England, amassed an immense fortune by his balm of Gilead, which he sold at 10s. 6d. a bottle. The doctor had shipped a cargo of it for America, estimating each bottle at one shilling, in order to evade the duty. The custom house officer suspecting that this was the Doctor's object, and that the medicine was worth a great deal more, made a seizure of the cargo, and the Doctor refusing to pay the duty, he said he would let the officer have the cargo, at a shilling a bottle, and the officer accordingly took it. The Doctor then shipped another and a larger cargo and the same consequence followed, the officer taking the cargo at a shilling a bottle. He immediately opened a warehouse himself for the sale of Dr. Solomon's Balm of Gilead, but finding that he could not sell it for half a guinea a bottle, began to suspect it was not worth so much: and upon a communication with the Doctor, he confessed the fact, and boasted that the officer could not sell it for that he, the Doctor, would, by his advertisements, declare that it was not genuine; adding that he was very well paid for his medicine at a shilling a bottle, for that all the medicine he had made did not cost him more than *so puncheons* of rum, by which he had amassed an immense fortune, and purchased a large estate.

Anecdote of Burke.—On one occasion, Mr. Burke's quick sense of indignity discovered itself by flight. He had just ri-

seen in the House of Commons, with some papers in his hand on the subject of which he intended to make a motion, when a rough hewn member, who had no ear for the charms of eloquence, rudely started up, and said, "Mr. Speaker, I hope the honorable gentleman does not mean to read that large bundle of papers, and to bore us with a long speech into the bargain." Mr. B. was so swoln, or rather so nearly suffocated with rage, as to be incapable of utterance, and absolutely ran out of the house. On this occasion, George Selwyn remarked, that it was the only time he ever saw the fable realized, & *Lion, put to flight by the braying of an Ass.*

A maniac, in the Pennsylvania hospital, lately made the following observation: "We that are confined here are only called mad, because our madness does not happen to agree with that of the rest of the world. Every body thinks his neighbor mad, if his pursuit happen to be opposite to his own. His neighbors think the same of him. But then these two kinds of madness do not interfere with each other. Now and then there comes an eccentric man who thinks them all mad; him they catch and lock up. That is my case."

An Irishman's Initials.—An Irishman meeting an acquaintance one morning, after the usual salutations addressed him as follows:—"So Barney, I see that my coat has made a devil of a mistake this morning." "Mistake, how?" replied the other. "Why, man, it has by some accident or other got on your back when it should have been on mine."—At that instant the magistrate made his appearance, and Paddy, without any circumlocution, lodged a detainer against the portion of his wardrobe he found astray, and the other as loudly asserted his right to the garment in question. The magistrate having at length obtained a hearing, by silencing these noisy litigants, addressed the complainant in the following terms: "What is your name, friend?" "Pat Purdie:" "what proof have you that the coat in question is yours?" "Plase your honor, my initials are on it." "Your initials! let me see them." Pat took out his knife, and ripping up a part of the sleeve at the wrist took out two *peas*, which he placed in the magistrate's hand with an air of triumph. "What do these mean, my friend?" was the first question. "*Mane*, your honor? why, isn't there *Pa* for Pat, and *Pae* for Purdie? sure." It is almost unnecessary to add, that the evidence was considered conclusive in Pat's favor and the coat restored to its right owner.

At the Cambridge races after the horats had gained the winning post, a gentleman ran towards the crowd of people collected there, and very earnestly enquired which horse came out first, to which an Hibernian answered, "*the forward horse to be sure.*"

A traveller going from New-York to Albany, called into a Dutch tavern, and after taking some refreshment, inquired his nearest way to his destined place; to which the landlord made this reply: "py de Gingzer, I can tell you so better as any man in dis world.—You durn de Parn around, den make de Pridge over, den durn the river up stream, den de first house you come up dat is my prother Hause Parn, shingled mit shtraw, he can dell you so better as I can."

Remarkable prevention to poaching.—A gentleman of Hampshire, who was in the habit of being robbed almost every night by poachers, &c. adopted a novel and effectual mode of putting an end to this deception; he went to London, purchased a man's leg at an hospital, and on his return had it hung up near the next place of public meeting, with a label attached to it, stating it had been caught on his grounds, and requesting the right owner would send for it. This had such an effect that he has not since been robbed.—*English paper.*

The generosity of an old bachelor.—An economical old bachelor in New London, fascinated with the charming looks of a young lady at church, was bent on having an interview with her; he accordingly went after meeting to the place of her abode, and approached the house the back way; he met some person in the yard, whom he requested to ask the lady to step out and see him at the pump; she appeared, and he very civilly asked her to go and ride with him—she partially declined; but he pressed his invitation, assuring her that he would pay *ALL expenses*, and it should not cost her a cent.

"How are you to day?" said an Irish gentleman to an acquaintance whom he met in the street. "I have got a very bad cold" was the reply. "Troth," said the other, "and you ought to be thankful that you can get *any thing* in these hard times."